

The background of the slide features a close-up, artistic photograph of two hands, one from the left and one from the right, holding several interlocking puzzle pieces. The hands are positioned as if they are carefully placing or holding the pieces together. The lighting is soft, highlighting the textures of the skin and the edges of the puzzle pieces. The overall color palette is muted, with shades of teal, grey, and skin tones.

YASI Wheel & Case Plan

Interpretation Guide

For Milwaukee County DYFS Providers

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Human Service Worker (HSW) Role

Primary Responsibilities

- ❖ Support the youth and family through the Youth Justice process,
- ❖ Attend all court hearings,
- ❖ Provide necessary information to the courts that leads to informed decision-making for all parties,
- ❖ Assist and support the youth and family with all court dispositions
- ❖ Manage all referrals for mental health and community services
- ❖ Facilitate the team meetings and the teaming process
- ❖ Ensure community safety

Case Management Considerations

- ❖ Focus on Criminogenic Needs
 - ❖ Recognize the importance of adolescent brain function and development
 - ❖ Use trauma informed practices by recognizing the impact that adverse childhood experiences have on youth and families to identify and meet our clients needs.
 - ❖ Provide support tools necessary to apply a strength-based, trauma informed and family-centered approach
 - ❖ Utilize least-restrictive means, graduated responses and alternatives to sanctions
 - ❖ Coordinate the strategies to meet the needs identified in the individual **case plan** for each youth
- ❖The HSW will remain assigned to the juvenile's case through to case closure, regardless of the course that the case takes.

Youth Assessment Screening Instrument (YASI)

YASI Features

- ❖ **Assessment information** is gathered from multiple sources, including but not limited to the youth, the family, police reports, schools, official records, referral information, etc.
- ❖ The assessment is **largely based** on information extracted from the client, referred to as “the story”...
- ❖ The **risk level assesses** the likelihood to reoffend.
- ❖ The **Assessment assesses for** BOTH Protective factors and Risky behaviors.
- ❑ **Protective factors**, also known as strengths, are used to mitigate the risky behaviors.

YASI Domains

1. Legal history
2. Family
3. School
4. Community & Peers
5. Alcohol & Drugs
6. Mental Health
7. Violence & Aggression
8. Attitudes
9. Skills
10. Employment & Use of Free Time

The *ABC's* of the YASI Behavioral Analysis

The **Behavioral Analysis** incorporates the *internal and external* ques that led the youth to juvenile justice involvement and what incentives there are for that youth to change that behavior to determine the case plan developed later by the HSW.

- A. **The Charge**: the charge is the primary offense or behavior committed by the youth that led to criminal justice involvement and requires changing.
- B. **The Story**: the story provides a description of the youth's perspective and the circumstances surrounding the criminal behavior from the youth's point of view. i.e. the triggers. It does not have to include the actual offense.
- C. **The Motivation**: the motivation describes the primary reason and/or intent behind the youth's criminal behavior.
- D. **The Goal**: the goal summarizes the incentives, i.e. desires, abilities, reasons, needs, wants, etc., expressed by the youth that are pro-social and can drive their desire to change.

The *Advantages* of Conducting the YASI Behavioral Analysis

- ✓ Assesses the age of onset, frequency, setting(s) the behavior occur in and the types of behaviors that occur.
- ✓ Gives ideas about youth's attitudes toward the problem to determine their motivation & willingness to change.
- ✓ Identifies the youth's strengths and challenges.
- ✓ Assists in understanding the high-risk situations that trigger the problematic behaviors.
- ✓ Saves time when conducting intake risk/needs assessments.
- ✓ Ensures the gathering of valid and reliable information.
- ✓ Avoids the question-answer trap.
- ✓ Allows movement toward intervention by providing youth insights about their strengths and increasing their knowledge about their major challenges.
- ✓ Ensures the HSW is addressing the most important elements of the assessment.

YOUTH ASSESSMENT SCREENING INSTRUMENT

PROTECTIVE FACTORS (USED TO MITIGATE RISKY BEHAVIORS)

1. Some Family Support Network.
2. Youth Is Close To Mother (Or Female Caretaker).
3. Youth Is Close To A Member Of Their Extended Family.
4. Family Engages In Regular Or Frequent Activities Together.
5. Some Opportunities For Youth's Growth Are Provided.
6. Consistent Love, Caring And Support Shown By Parents.
7. School Behavior Is Improving.
8. School Performance Is Improving.
9. Believes In The Value Of Education.
10. Youth Maintains Relationships With Responsible/Goal-focused Peers.
11. Tries To Understand Other Points Of View.
12. Strives For Some Control Over Own Behavior.
13. Engages In Hobbies Or Activities That Are Highly Involving.



YOUTH ASSESSMENT SCREENING INSTRUMENT

RISKY BEHAVIORS

1. School: Some Full-day Unexcused Absences, Five Or More Full-day Unexcused Absences Per Quarter.
2. Community/Peers: Associates or Has Been Associated With Gang Members and/or Friends Who Have A Negative Delinquent Influence.
3. Aggression (Belief In Use Of Physical Aggression): Belief Violence Is Often Appropriate or Necessary
4. Attitude (Understand The Impact): Fully Understands The Nature Of Harm Caused By Others or Total Lack Of Empathy For Harm Caused To Others.
5. Skills
(Consequential Thinking): Acts To Obtain Good and Avoid Bad Consequences or Does Not Understand There Are Consequences Of Actions.

(Loss Of Control Over Delinquent/Criminal Behavior): Recognizes Problem Behavior Is Controllable and Accepts Full Responsibility or Believes That Most Problem Behavior Cannot Be Controlled/Completely Out Of His Or Her Control.



The YASI Wheel

❖ The YASI wheel is the initial summary of the YASI information that has been assessed.

❖ The YASI wheel illustrates in a pictorial the following data:

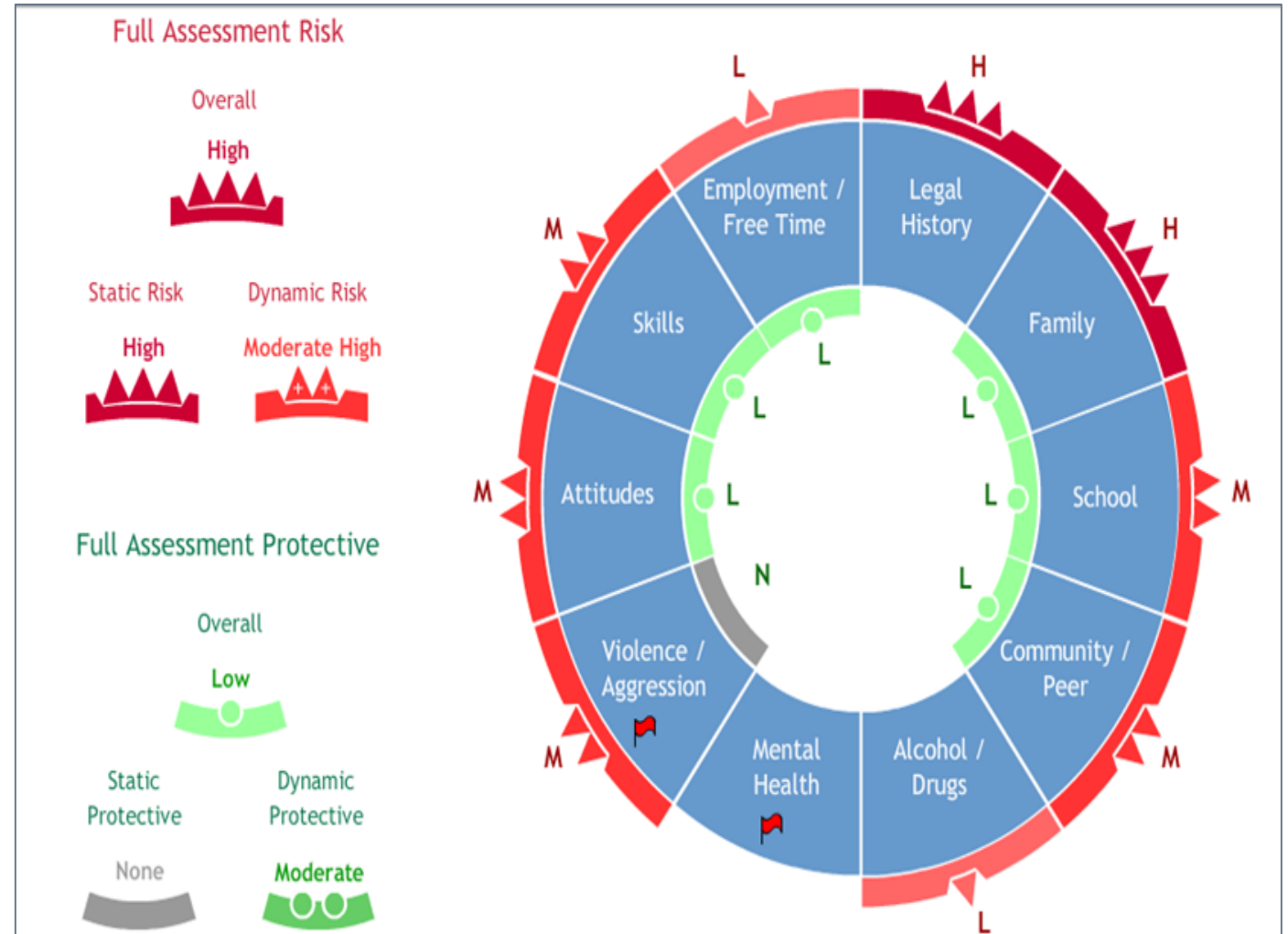
The domains assessed

The protective factors identified

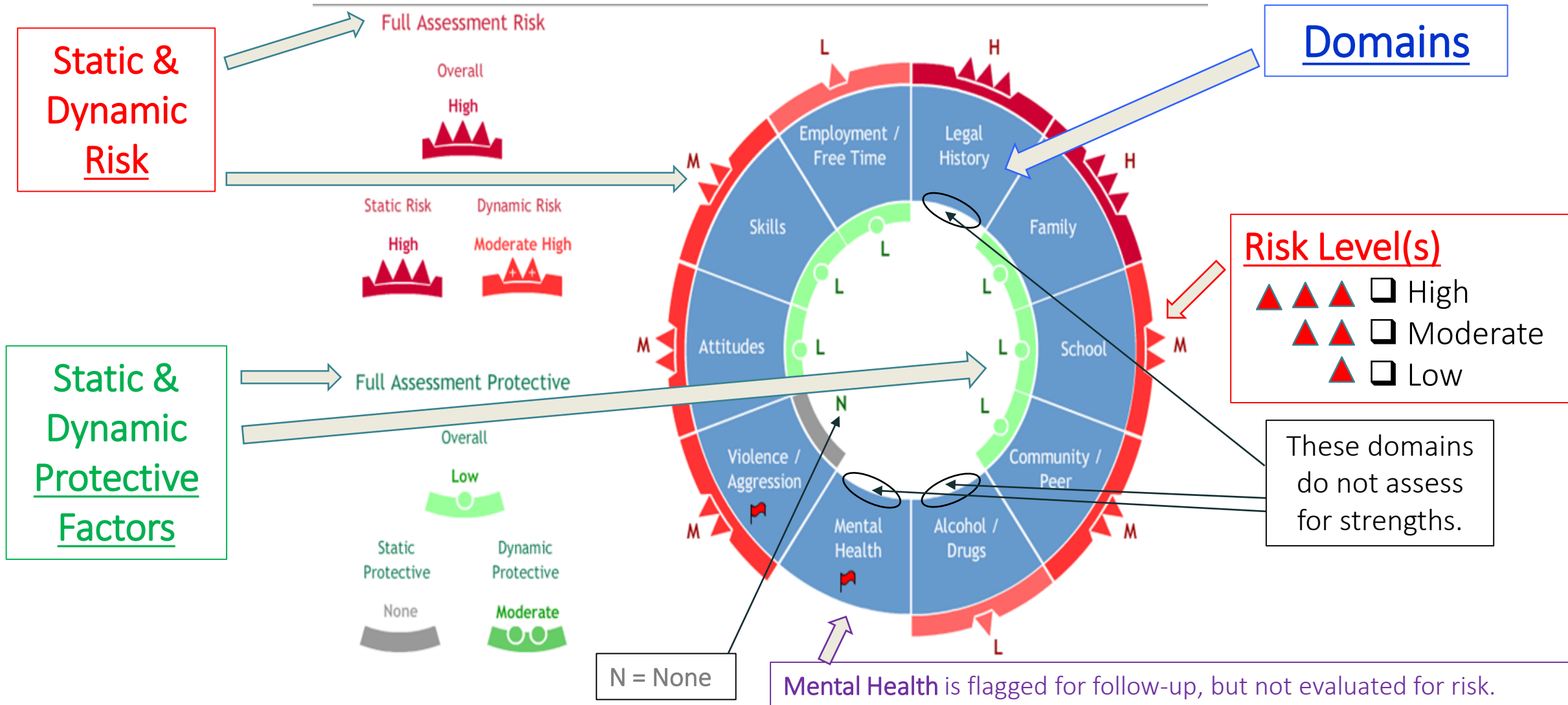
The risky behaviors

❖ The YASI wheel is used as a guide for case planning.

Even though a domain can be flagged, further assessment is needed to determine action steps that can be shared with providers.



The YASI WHEEL KEY



HSW's Vision for DYFS CASE PLAN

- Can be done pre-disposition with a cooperative youth
- Is not required for youth until 30 days post disposition
 - Must be Updated every 75 days
- Is developed in conjunction with the youth and family
- Should be synthesized with other case plans, such as DMCPs or Wrap

The DYFS Case Plan

The Case Plan is used to identify priority targets and using **protective factors**, address the **short and long-term goals** with **action steps** to meet the agreed upon objectives.

The Case Plan is the primary and most helpful tool to use with providers.

DYFS Case Plan Example

Target Domain: ATTITUDES

Priority Target: *Youth is sometimes confused about the consequences of behavior.*

Protective Factors *Youth does make an attempt to understand others' points of view.*

Long Term Goals *Youth will be able to demonstrate pros and cons of situation to stay out of trouble.*

Short Term Goals *Youth will learn the skill of processing pros and cons of situations.*

Action Steps

1. *Youth will discuss with the HSW the skill of saying no to friends for the next 30 days and how youth is applying the skill.*
2. *Youth will complete a Carey Bit regarding who they spend time with during probation visit in the month of February.*

HSW's Work the Case Plan using....

- Contact Standards

Based on Youth Risk Level

- Team Meetings

There is no formal name, however team meetings can be held at any juncture

- Teaming Process

Teams can consist of the youth, family and any other service providers involved

The Case Plan & Teaming

DYFS's goal is to work cohesively with our partners to enhance youth competencies, strengthen families and increase public safety

System lingo translations:

Concept	DMCPS	DCSD	Wrap
Strengths based planning	Protective factors	Protective factors	Functional strengths
Understanding context to best address behavior	Protective Capacity Family Assessment (PCFA)	Section B of the Behavioral Analysis “the story”	Family narrative
Assessment of needs	Impending danger threats	Criminogenic needs: Dynamic Risk Factors	Underlying needs
Progress measures	Safety standard thresholds Objectives/Goals	Risk level Goals (short and long term)	Benchmarks
Collaborative planning process	Family Team meetings	Team meetings	POC or Team meetings
Outcome of the collaborative planning process	Permanency plan Safety plan	Case Plan	Plan of Care

YOU SAY POTATO, I SAY POTATO

Given the overlapping missions of our systems, we are often talking about the same thing using different language, which sometimes makes it difficult to recognize when we are doing collaborative planning. Recognizing that we are in fact talking about the same thing can help us to create one unified plan across systems.